REGISTERED No 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,826.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

Line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARD and LODGING in MAZAGON with a EUROPEAN FAMILY. Rs. 45 per mensem. Apply to SUNBEAM, care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Experienced Draper, age 42, seeks engagement. Has a good general knowledge of Woollen and Piece Trade Goods Indian and colonial References. Address A. B., care of Editor.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Design for Lecture Hall. Time for receiving designs extended to 11th instant. H. SADASIVJI, Hon. ry Secretary. 4th March 1874

REQUIRED, by a EUROPEAN, a situation as ASSISTANT-MASTER (plays a Clarionet). Testimonials, &c. Address "J. A. C.," care of the Post Office, Sholapore.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "CASHMERE," 1,092 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th March 1874, at 4 P.M.

	March 1874.		March 1874.
Leaves BOMBAY	7	Leaves Tuticorin	15
,, Rutnagherry	8	,, Colombo	16
,, Vingoria	8	,, Galle	17
,, Goa	9	,, Negapatam	20
,, Carwar	9	,, Madras	22
,, Mangalore	10	,, Coconada	24
,, Cannanore	11	,, Vizagapatam	25
,, Tellicherry	11	,, Bimlipatam	25
,, Calicut	12	,, Gopaulpore	26
,, Beypore	12	,, False Point	27
,, Cochin	13	Arrives at CALCUTTA	29
,, Alleppy	13		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

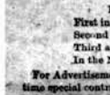
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th March 1874, at 2 P.M.

	March 1874.		April 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSREH	1
,, Kurrachee	17	,, Mahomerah	3
,, Guadur	18	,, Fao	3
,, Muscat	20	,, Bushire	3
,, Bunder Abbas	22	,, Bahrein	3
,, Linga	24	,, Linga	8
,, Bushire	26	,, Bunder Abbas	10
,, Koweit	26	,, Muscat	12
,, Fao	28	,, Guadur	14
,, Mahomerah	28	,, Kurrachee	17
Arrive BUSREH	29	Arrive BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s. s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th March 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th March 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 26th March.

THE ss. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (amidships) with Saloon on the per deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES of PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on Board:

To Liverpool, 1st Class.....Rs. 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—To be followed about 12th April by the magnificent new ss. COLOMBO, 2,800 Tons.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. BUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st on the 15th, *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14 10	Including food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 9th March, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. LOMBARDY, (2,722 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain E. M. Gillson, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

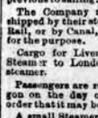
GEO. F. HENRY,

Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 2nd March 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 10th March 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, (2,919 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain C. G. Perkins, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 7th March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1874.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton:—

DECCAN	3,128 Tons	600 H.P.,	2nd March 1874.
MALWA	2,953 ,,	450 H.P.,	16th do.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 ,,	600 H.P.,	30th do.
PEKIN	3,777 ,,	600 H.P.,	13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 ,,	600 H.P.,	27th do.
INDUS	3,473 ,,	300 H.P.,	11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by public auction, at their Auction Room, the following Goods:—

5 Bales Grey Shirting, 6 lbs.
10 ,, 8 lbs.
5 Cases Superior Prints, 24 yards.
2 ,, Coloured Chintz.
100 Large Scent Bottles.
50 Pathan Tu ban.
2 Cases Pictures.
Lot of sundry other things.
1 in account of the concerned—
6 Bales 10 lbs. 50 inch, Grey Shirting.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th March 1874.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 5th March, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

25 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs.
8 do do 6 lbs.
12 Cases Prints.
7 ,, White and Grey Dhoties.
5 ,, Trench Muslin.
2 ,, White Muslin
12 Bales Brown Packing Paper.
3 Cases Blue Laid Edinburgh Foolscap.
A few articles of Furniture.
A Sewing Machine in working order.
2 Cases Soaps.
2 Cases Fancy Goods, consisting of Pictures, Watch Keys, Buckles, Toys, Fancy and Meerschaum Pipes, Snuff Boxes, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainwares, double and single Barrelled Breach and Muzzle-loading Guns and Rifles, in cases, Pistols and Revolvers, &c., at No. 36, Upper Colaba.

On SATURDAY next, the 7th March instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at No. 36, Upper Colaba, the whole of the Handsome Household Furniture, &c., of Quarter-Master W. Graham, of the Royal Artillery, the same comprising star cut glasware, dinner, dessert and breakfast services, tea and coffee services, curry dishes, salver, egg boiler, plated spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, table and hanging argand reading lamps, &c., a set of plated table cutlery with spoons and forks in case, and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, viz., drawing-room, dining, cumpwashing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, folding, American and with and without arm chairs, chiffonier, bookstand, sideboard, folding screens, hatstand, flower vases, pictures in gilt and maple frames, musical box, accordian, China cabinet, pair of maple frames, musical box, accordian, China cabinet, pair of wardrobes, pair mahogany bedsteads and folding bed, a lot of reading and writing desks, Arabian and Persian books, one double barrelled C. F. breech-loading gun with case, and spare enances by Whistler, one D. B. F. F. breech-loading gun with case and appurtenances by Pope, one D. B. C. F. breach-loading rifle with case and appurtenances by Holland, one D. B. muzzle-loading rifle in case, lighted by Gilland, one Green (an excellent deer stalking rifle), one single barrelled muzzle-loading deer-stalking rifle, by Bond, one brace of pistols, in case with appurtenances by Rigby, and one revolver (new pattern), with case cartridges, gentleman saddle and bridle, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th March 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

ESPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF LAMPS AND FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 P.M., JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort.

LAMPS! LAMPS!! LAMPS!!!

The valuable handsome patent round wick burners Queen's pattern kerosine oil hanging lamps, &c., of latest improvement and one lamp gives light equal to 45 candle light—and would not injure the eye who may use them.

An invoice of patent hanging lamps with chimnies, shades, and bell ready complete and fitted up with round Queen lamners, 2 light 3 light chandeliers, harp-chain hanger, library lamps, drawing room lamps, wall lamps, passage lamps, and various other kinds of hanging and table lamps, spare shades, founts, chimnies, the above lamps would not injure the eyes as ordinary lamps does—but they give a brilliant light, and chinnies would not become hot as ordinary lamps does.

The above is now on view and ces rs. JEHANGEER JEE HORMUSJEE & Co. recommend the Gentlemen and Merchant of this city to come and inspect the same, as such lamps very seldom come in this city and therefore strongly recommend to the public not to lose such a opportunity.

Also table cut glassware sets, in Bohemian glassware, such as powder set, toilet set, flower vases, mantle garniture, tea and coffee sets, stone mortars and pestles, wine set, liqueur set, water set, stone mortars and pestles, plated ice pitchers, brass tampions of different patterns, plated reading lamps, napkins, stockings, socks, morocco leather perfume, pomade, Gentlemen's English hat and many sundry articles, &c. &c. &c.

Also, Lots of Furniture, consisting of blackwood, carved round tools, teapoys, dressing and washing tables, bedsteads of sizes, hat-stands, double and single camp cots, sofa couches with leather lining, cupboards, chest of drawers, meat safes of sizes, cradles, chairs, and many other articles of furniture, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, situate at Breach Candy or Tardeo Road.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the sub-mortgagee to sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of March, at 4 o'clock P.M., on account and at risk of Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Nadershaw, and Pestonjee Byramjee Heerajee Colah, pursuant to the power of sale contained in the deeds of mortgage, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of freehold salt batty ground, or foreshore land, with the two bungalows and outhouses, situate on the east side of Breach Candy or Tardeo Road, in the sub-district of Bhoiekhurab, Bombay, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 6 and 6A and now under Nos. 15 and 16, containing by admeasurement 98 burgas and 30 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of land revenue under Nos. 528 and 526, and bounded on the east by the salt batty ground of Wassowdew Ramchunder, on the west by the salt batty ground of Wassowdew Ramchunder, on the north partly by the property of Jetha Ludha and partly by the salt batty ground of the said Wassowdew Ramchunder, and on the south partly by the salt batty ground belonging to the late Ruttonjee Eduljee and partly by the property of Muddon Bhicojee, which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of Burjorjee Rustomjee Moola Feroozsha and the said Pestonjee Byramjee Heerajee Colah respectively.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th March 1874.

G. NICOLL & CO., SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

BURJORJEE'S PAAKH, or ELECTUARY.

—A certain and well known Indian remedy for impaired digestive organs, purifying the blood and giving strength to the nervous system generally. It is made in the form of a pleasant Sweetmeat, in convenient size boxes. Full particulars of its efficacy may be learnt of the Manufacturer. Rs 3 per box.

BURJORJEE'S SPECIFIC FOR THE TEETH, Rs. 1 per packet.

This Specific has been popular for years. Directions for use with each packet may be had of the Manufacturer.

Wedding and other Cakes, richly ornamented, made to order,

BURJORJEE NUSSERWANJEE,

Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. 46, Washington Street. LONDON. 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in Rain Water Goods. Railing and Gates. Tomb Railing. Terminals. Cresting. Verandahs. Conservatories. Covered Ways. Balconies. Fountains. Columns & Lamps. School Fittings. Washhand Basins. Closets and Urinals. Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to firm in England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—There will be SEVERAL PAGES SPACE for ADVERTISEMENTS in the PAMPHLET about the RIOTS, which will shortly be issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Applications from intending Advertisers to be addressed to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICE.

BLONDIN, THE HERO OF NIAGARA, Will give ONE MORE Performance on the High Rope, TO-DAY, 5TH MARCH, By the request of numerous Parsee and Native Gentlemen. Under the Patronage of Native Ladies and Families.

POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY.

MILLION PRICES, NAMELY:—

First Class, Rs. 2; Second Class, Re 1; Third Class, 8 Annas. Children Half Price to the First and Second Class only.

FRENCH COMIC OPERA. GRANT ROAD THEATRE. FRIDAY, the 6th MARCH. FASHIONABLE PERFORMANCE GIVEN BY MONS. AND MADAME BERGER-DEPLACE, Lyrical Artistes from Paris, in which will include the French Musical "chef d'œuvre;"

LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE,

Comic Opera. Music by VICTOR MASSE, and selected pieces from "La Perichole" by OFFENBACH and "Le pre aux clercs" by HEROLD.

Doors Open at 8½. Commence at 9½ punctually.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., Hummum Street.

NOTICE.—The Offices of the AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY and MY OWN are now at No. 28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, in the building formerly occupied by Messrs. EDWARD BATGE & Co.

The POWER of ATTORNEY from me to Messrs. W. G. HALL, ALEX. McHINCH, and W. M. MACAULAY has become INVALID in consequence of my return to Bombay.

A. C. GUMPERT.

Agent Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co., and Commission Merchant.

Bombay, 28, Bombay Green, 5th March 1874.

MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 12th March, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1873.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the one retiring, but who is eligible for re-election, and to fill up two vacancies at present on the Board.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an interim DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 per share has been declared PAYABLE for the 6 months ending 31st December 1873, on application on and after THURSDAY, the 5th March, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company on production of the Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

શા૦ નરશી કેશવજી.

i. e., NURSEY KESSOWJEE, Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, No. 16 D., Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 1874.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 25th inst. to 5th March 1874 (both days inclusive).

THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, at the Registered Office of the Company, up to 1 p.m. of THURSDAY, the 5th March 1874, for the performance of the work of enlarging, altering, and repairing the building of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, situate at Lower Colaba, according to plan, inspection of which can be had at the Office of the Company.

Parties desirous of undertaking the Contract, can obtain, on application to the Undersigned, and on payment of a fee of Rupees Five, Printed Forms of Tenders and Specification of the work to be performed, and any other information they may require connected with the Contract.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to assign any reason for the refusal of any offer.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

Nicol's Building, No. 16D, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, February 17, 1874.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope Old, Coir and Europe, Booms, Masts, Yards, Old Brass, Copper, Iron, Lead, and Zinc; a so serviceable Stores, such as Hooks, Lumber Drivers, a Dustbin, Glass Plates, and Rubber Sheets and Valves, &c., belonging to H.M.'s Indian Troop Service. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned,

GEO. O'B. CAREW, Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 2nd March 1874.

NOTICE.

PLEASURE AND BUSINESS.

BOMBAY RACES!!!

THE GRAND STAND, next to the BYCULLA CLUB, from which the most magnificent view of the whole Course can be obtained from the seats in Stalls.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Fort, or at the Stand on Race Days.

NOTICE.

WISHING TO LIQUIDATE our BUSINESS by the month of May next, we have priced all our Articles for Sale at Cost Price.

We shall, therefore, be losing all Customs, Forwarding, and Insurance Charges, and will simply add to the cost of our Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery the difference of the Exchange. We shall be thankful to those persons who owe us money if they would kindly send us the amount of their Accounts as soon as possible.

Also Customers who have entrusted us with Watches, Jewellery, &c., for repairs, making arrangements to claim their property before the 1st of May next.

CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.

Bombay, Feb. 9, 1874.

NOTICE

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1¼ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON, Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions, 31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON. Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING FRAUDULENT ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Gilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES. BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK.

IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR Churches, Schools, Clubs, Institutions, Conservatories, Vestibules, Halls. Corridors, Dairies, &c.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES, Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns, Glazed Hearth Tiles. Wall and Bath Tiles. Designs and Estimates on application to CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (Limited), Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire, ENGLAND.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the TRAMWAY, strong heavy HORSES. Australians preferred. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 28th February 1874.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurees 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

BADMINTON.

All Requisites for this Game, in strong Case complete, Rs. 30. SPARE BATS AND SHUTTLECOCKS.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICE (BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT).—The RIGHT of GRAZING within the limits of the ESPLANADE at TANNA will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION on the 14th March 1874, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Office of the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Tanna.

For Rules and information apply at the above-named Office.

By Order,

L. R. MAUNSELL, Lt.-Col., R.E., Executive Engineer, N.K.

P. W. Department, Tanna, 21st February 1874.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—The NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY will be held at our OFFICE, No. 1 Nesbit Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 5th March 1874, at 1 p.m., to transact the following business, viz.:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report, and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1873.
2. To declare a Dividend for the last half-year.
3. To appoint two Directors in room of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and for his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.

Bombay, 19th February 1874. Agents.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 1st to 5th MARCH 1874 (both days inclusive).

THE GREAT DECCAN DERBY SWEEP.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA.

Committee of Management:

COLONEL HACKETT. CAPTAIN DOBBS. COLONEL CLAY. CAPTAIN TURNER.

Tickets, Government Rs. 10 each. Five per cent. to be deducted from the gross amount for the benefit of the Hyderabad (Moulali) Race Fund.

Rs. 1,000 will be divided among the Starters. After deducting expenses the balance will be divided as follows, viz.

Winners to take two-thirds.
Second horse one-quarter.
Third horse one twelfth.

Lottery will be drawn at the Public Rooms, Secunderabad, in the presence of the Stewards on the Monday before the Race. No application for Ticke s received after twelve o'clock on that day.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be made to the Honorary Secretary, Moul-Ali Races, Hyderabad.

Remittances to be made in Hoondies, Currency Notes, or Transfer Receipts. Address,

HON. SECRETARY, Hyderabad Races, Public Rooms, Secunderabad. Moul-Ali, 7th February 1874.

POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION, 1874.

A FINE ARTS EXHIBITION will be HELD at POONA in SEPTEMBER, consisting of PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETCHINGS, &c.

Prizes will be awarded to Amateurs for

1st—The best Oil Painting.
2nd—The best Water Colour Painting.
3rd—The best Landscape in Oils (Indian Subject).
4th—Ditto ditto in Water Colours (Indian Subject).
5th—The best Series of Sketches (not less than four).
6th—The best Figure Subject, in either Oils or Water Colours.
7th—The best Composition by a Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier.
8th—The best Original Composition by a Native.

The Prizes will be open to competitors from all parts of India for *bona fide* Original Compositions which have not previously gained Prizes at any Exhibition in the Bombay Presidency.

The Committee will be glad to receive Pictures on loan for Exhibition, including those not entitled to Prizes by the above Rule.

Only one Prize in Oils and one in Water Colours can be taken by any one person.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Undersigned at Poona.

T. WADDINGTON, Lt. Col., Honorary Secretary.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, (Late A. B. Savory & Sons). MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS, 11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Pidale Pattern....5s. 10d. per oz. Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 0d. ,, QUEEN'S PATTERN,

		s.	d.	£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs. at	6	0	12	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,, at	6	0	7	10	0
12 Table Forks	25 ,, at	6	0	7	10	0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,, at	6	0	7	10	0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 ,, at	6	0	3	12	0
1 Soup Ladle	11 ,, at	6	0	3	6	0
4 Sauce ditto	12 ,, at	6	0	3	18	0
4 Salt Spoons				2	2	0
12 Tea ditto	14 ,, at	6	0	4	11	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs				1	5	0
				£57	14	0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS. *With a New Coloured Map.*

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., which comes into force from to-day, and several other lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Poona.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Katessa a Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind section

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH MARCH.

MARKET closed on account of the Holee Holidays.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/16d. to ¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10¾d.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10¾d. to ¼d.
Documents, 6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d.
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 11 3/16d. to ¼d.
Credit Bills, 6 do.	1s. 11 1/16d.
Credit 3 do.	1s. 11 1/16d. to ¼d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	98
Do. demand	99 9/16
On Madras 30 days' sight	99½
Do. demand	par
On Oriental House Bills, 60 days' sight	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	107½ to ½
Four & half per cent.	103½
Four per cent.	102½
Rupee half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	104½
years' do. do.	105½
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan[House Rate	112
Do. do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 6 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—	
Loans on Government Paper on demand	9 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	9 ,,
Do. on Merchandize	11 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	10 ,,
Bank Bills	9 ,,
Mercantile Paper	12 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Five-Francs Pieces	,, 221½
Bar Silver	,, 106¼
Gold Leaf	,, 16-12
Bar Gold 10 ca. English 100 touch	,, 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	,, 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Dullness in berth freights for retail lots interrupted by the Holee Holidays. Rates both by steam and sail have a strong upward tendency. The steamer Presnitz, chartered for New York, Seeds £3-10. Marie, 432 tons, for Havre £3-12-6. Liverpool, 1,494 tons, for Havre £3-0-0. Trafalgar (s) for Havre £3-0-0. Rebate have taken place in some of the ships just arrived for Liverpool at £2-18-9 and £3-0-0.

London	Cotton, Chest, Seeds	No ship
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 18s. 0d. to £3 17s. 6d.
	Myrabolams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£3 5s.
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 16s. 3d.
	Seeds	£2 10s. 3d.
	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,

MARKET closed on account of the Holee Holidays.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	737½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	273½
8,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
13,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	126
10,000	250	all	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank	406

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3/0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
.....	£20	109-1/2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	49-10/2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	12/00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£10	19/2/1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C	1,335
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co., Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	80p.c.	Mazagon Land	910
6,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	370

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

680	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,540
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,840
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,900
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,325
4,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	280
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,720
750	2,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,285
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,850
900	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,320
800	2,500	a l	150 p.c.	Oriental	3,775
680	2,500	400	400 p.c.	Royal	2,300
800	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,425

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

180	5,000	2,850	180 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,600
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	200
150	12,000	4,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	5,000
100	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	800
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	200
300	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700
250	1,000	all	40 p.c.	Colaba Press Co.	3,900
350	9,000	all	250 p.c.	East India Press Co.	2,200
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	4,200
800	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	350
900	1,000	all	70 p.c.	French Press Co	625
250	5,000	1,462	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	750
200	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	550
200	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld.	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
300	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,000
400	1,000	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,100
250	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
1,000	250	all	80 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Volkart United Press Co.	950

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	125 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,350
2,000	50	al	4 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	6
2,000	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	115
2,150.	200	100	9 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
16,000	50	all	12½ p.c.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	28
	500	all	45 p.c.	Treacher & Co	405
	250	all	40 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Sultan Basha	Nacoda	Alleppey.
	Manilla	Hamilton	Newcastle, Nov. 7.
	Ann	Nacoda	Calcutta, Jan. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Benton	Elliott	Liverpool.
	Royal Standard	Kirby	Trieste, &c.

The ship Canute, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.		
1	Amelie	Bimlipatam.
2	Australia (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—4TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trent, s, 63 bales cotton, Goculdas Thacursee & Co.
European, s, 8 tons bones, C. H. Taylor.

FOR LONDON.

Lombardy, s, 410 pieces E. teeth, Nanjeebhoy Goolamhoosen; 126 pieces E. teeth, Mahomed Courjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca, s, 20 chests opium, Jairaz Peerbhoy.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—MARCH 2

Reives, Captain, Bengal 1-3rd Foot, on leave, from Deolalee.
Green, Captain, Bengal 62nd Regiment, on duty, from Umballa.
Stevenson, Major, Bengal Royal Artillery, to join, from England.

MARCH 3.

Maxwell, Colonel, Bengal Royal Artillery, on leave, from Calcutta.
Gardiner, Captain, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Renbon, Surgeon, Bengal 15th Hussars, to appear before a medical board, from Rawul Pindee.

MARCH 4.

Purdon, Staff Surgeon, Madras A. M. D., on duty, from Deolalee.
Owen, Colonel, Madras Infantry, on leave, from Nagpore.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 2.

Chapman, Major, 24th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Neemuch.
Purdon, Staff Surgeon, Madras A. M. D., on duty, to Deolalee.

MARCH 3.

Lucas, Lieutenant, 59th Foot, on duty, to Agra.
Mein, Lieutenant, 2-22nd Foot, to join, to Deolalee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
Royal Artillery—Lieut H Knight, (F Baty 19th Brde), from 13th Jan to 12th Sept 1874, in England, on medical certificate.
2nd Foot—(1st Batn) Lieut R H Hitchins from 20th Feb to 6th March 1874, on medical certificate.
19th Foot—(2nd Batn) Capt C Skinner to England, per Troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a Medical Board.
40th Foot—Lieut S G C Greenaway to England, per Troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a Medical Board.
40th Foot—Lieut H T Smith, from 1st March 1874, or date of departure, for ninety days, in India, on private affairs.
56th Foot—Capt C E Foster, to England, per Troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a Medical Board. Fit for duty with Troops
Staff Corps—Capt V A Browne, Adjt 29th N I or 2nd Belooch Regt, from the 24th Feb to the 16th March 1874, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.
Infantry—Lieut Col P J F Henslowe for six months, on private affairs in India, from date of departure in the current month.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Madras, 25th February 1874.

Col C W Dun, 2ndin command 39th N I to Offg Comdt 24th N I—From date of Col Lawder's departure.
Lieut Col F G Hodgson, Wing Officer, 89th N I to Offg 2nd in Command and W O 39th N I—From date of Col Lawder's departure.
Maj E Cave from General duty, Tongboo to Offg Wing Officer 39th N I—From date of Col Lawder's departure.
Lieut H E Hud on, 45th Regt, having arrived from England at Bombay on the 20th Febry 1874, is directed to proceed to join his Regiment in Burmah.
Col A W Drayner from Offg Comdt 14th N I to Comdt 14th N I, with effect from 8th March, vice Boudier who vacates.
Leave of absence :—
Infantry.—Col G Smart, Comdt of the 16th N I for one month from 19th Feby 1874, if date or departure, preparatory to embarking on furlough to Europe.
Staff Corps—Maj F Horsley, doing general duty, Kamptee, for 3 months, from 5th March 1874, or date of departure Mhow Ghur District, private affairs.
16th Lancers—Paymaster and Hony Capt T Dyson, for 4 months, from 26th Jany 1874, or date of departure, Mad as a.c

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 16th Feby 1874.

Attention is directed to clause 8 of War Office Circulars, dated 1st January 1874, Mil tary Bo rd.
The Com-in Chief in India is pleased to sanction the retirement and to make the f llowing appointments :—
2nd Batn 28th Regt—Subject to approval by Her Majesty, Capt (Local Maj) William Henry Hennell is permitted to retire from the service, receiving such sum as the Army Purchase Commissioners may award him as the value of his commission. Dated 2nd Feb 1874.
41st Regt Capt Andrew Hugh Fletcher Campbell, from the 56th Regt, to be Capt vice Kelly who exchanges, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 2 d Jan 1874
56th Regt—Captain Harvey Hamilton Kelly, from the 41st Regt, to be Capt, vice Campbell, who exchanges, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 2nd Jan 1874.
13th Bengal Cavalry—Surg Maj G H Daly, M D, offg medical charge of the 18th Bengal Cavalry, to have Medical charge, vice Surg Maj Ray, who vacated on promotion to the rank of Deputy Surg Genl. Dated 2nd Feby 1874.
3rd Goorkha Regiment—Maj W A Garden, offg Wing Officer, to officiate as Second in Command, during the absence of Bt Lieut Col Lyster on furlough. Da ed 2nd Feby 1874.
Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—
Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut E S B Lockyer to be Capt from the 18th Dec 1873.
Lieut T H Disney to be Capt from the 18th Decr 1873.
Bengal Engineers—Lieut W Sedgwick to be Capt, from the 18th Dec 1873.
1st Batn 5th Regt—Capt W F Longbourne to rank as Capt from the 10th June 1870.
1st Batn 6th Regt—Lieut D M F Brady to be Capt from the 28th Jan 1 74.
41st Regt—Lieut B N Anley to be Capt, from the 14th Jan 1874.
Medical Department, British Service—Surgn E J Boulton, R A, to be Surgn Maj from the 19th Jan 1870.
Brev Maj C E Bates, S C, attached to the 32nd Punjab N I, is directed to proceed to Patna at the public expense, and report himself to the Comr of that place, for duty in connection with the famine relief operations.
Maj W H Richards, 55th Foot, appointed to be a Garrison Instructor, is posted to the Lucknow centre, and directed to join without delay.
The following postings and transfer of Brigade Majors are directed :—
Capt G L K Hewett, recently returned from furlough, to Meerut.
Maj R S Robertson, at his own request, from Meerut to Bareilly, vice Capt A R Loughnan, who vacates on 1st March.
Capt E R Ives, Genl List, Infantry, recently employed with the Hyderabad Contingent, is attached to the 16th N I for duty.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
Brigade Staff—Brev Maj R Beadon, (late 4th European Light Cavalry, Brigade Major, Lucknow,) to Bombay, for one month from date or leaving station, to appear before a medical board.
Royal Engineers—Lieut M Martin, (attached to Corps of Sappers and Miners,) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving station; and thence to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.
4th Hussars—Capt W G Lawrell, to Bombay, from the 11th Feb to the 11th March, to appear before a medical board.
66th Foot—Surg Maj W S Murray, M B, to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.
Staff Corps—Lieut Col R Currie, (doing duty at Rawulpindee,) for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation.
Lieut Col J G S Matheson, (doing duty at Cawnpore,) for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation.
Capt A R Loughnan, (Brigade Major at Bareilly,) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving station, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.
Capt G W C Plowden, to remain at Calcutta, from date of arrival from furlough to the 31st March 1874, on urgent private affairs.
Bengal Infantry—Col E D Watson, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving station, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.
Lieut Col S G Warde, (doing duty at Meerut) for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation.
Indian Medical Service—Surg Maj F G Constant, M D, (12 h Bengal Cavalry,) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving regt, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.
Surg Maj G A Watson, (10th Bengal Lancers,) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving regt, preparatory to fur ough to Europe, on private affairs.
The following orders are confirmed :—Meerut Division order, dated the 5th Feby 1874, directing Surgn W Elgee, attached to E Batt Rgde R H A, to proceed to Agra for duty.
Rawulpindee Division order, dated the 4th Feby 1874, appointing Cornet E J Fisher, 4th Hussars, to officiate as Brigade Major, with effect from the 7th idem, vice Capt G Mariner, 58th Foot, proceeding to join his regt on embarkation for England.
Sirhind Division order dated the 30th Jan 1874, directing Surgn Maj W G aves to proceed to Nynee Tal, so as to arrive there not later than the 15th March 1874 for the purpose of relieving Surgn Maj J Inkson, M D.
Dated the 30th Jany 1874 directing Surgn Maj E C Markey, to take over medical charge of the 58th Foot, from Surgn Maj W Sly, who will, on being relieved, proceed to Meerut.
Dated the 7th Feb 1874, directing Surgn D Wilkie, M B who, reported his arrival from Port Blair on 26th Jan, to do duty at the Presidency Gen al Hospital.
Nagode station order, dated the 2nd Feb 1874, appointing Capt F J P Monro, 11th M N I, to officiate as Station Staff officer, vice Lieut G Fishbourn, relieved.
14th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Regimental order, dated the 24th Jan 1874, appointing Lieut J Reid to officiate as Adjt, vice Hutchison, promoted; and Lieut W S Hewett, as Interpreter, vice Reid.
22nd Foot, (2nd Batn)—Regimental order, dated the 26th Jan 1874, appointing Lieut J Deering to act as Adjt, with effect from the 11th Nov 1873, vice Lieut and Adjt A Brett, on leave.
5th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 8th Feb 1874, making the following acting appointments to the left half battalion, to be stationed at Delhi, with effect from the 9th idem :—
Lieut E H C Braddon to be acting Adjt.
Lieut A W W Money-Kyrle to be acting Quarter master and Paymaster.
Dated the 8th Feb 1874, appointing Lieut A Jobling to be interpreter, for such time, as Lieut E H C Braddon may hold the appointment of acting Adjt, to th left half batn at Delhi.
92nd Foot—Regimental order, dated the 16th Jan 1874, appointing Lieut A F B Du bar to be Asst Instructor of Musketry, from the above date, vice Lieut C W H D nlas.
1st Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated 2nd Feb 1874, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure, on furlough to Europe of Col W R E Alexander, Comdt :—
Lieut Col Jenkins, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer to officiate as Comdt.
Maj C W Pringle, offg 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer.
Capt C O W Apperley, offg Adjt, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties.
10th N I—Regimental order, dated the 10th Feb 1874, appointing Capt W D Palmer, attached, to officiate as Quartermaster, in room of Capt D C Hennessy, proceeding on sick leave.
21st N I—Regimental order, dated the 26th Janry 1874, appointing Capt F W Ovell s, attached, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Maj J M Stewart, proceeding on sick leave.
33rd N I—Regimental order, dated the 2nd Feby 1874, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure on furlough of Lieut Col E H Langmore, Comdt :—
Col F Goyan, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt.
Capt S C M cTier, Adjt and offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.
Capt E L Stehelin, Quartermaster, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail: closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Mar. 9	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 6	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 13	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 7	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 10	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 23	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday during the fair season, and on Friday during the monsoon.
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additions, fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.
The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rate- per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

The next Overland Mail Steamer will leave Bombay as under :—
7 P.M.
Monday.....Mar. 9.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—[annas and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 8 pies.
The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GUBBAY—NATHAN—March 1st, at the Synagogue Byculla, by the Rev. M. S. Gindill, Ezekiel Sassoon Gubbay, late of Shanghai and Ningpo, China, to Lizzie, second daughter of the late Abraham Nathan, Esq.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DILLON—February 28th, at Lucknow, the wife of John Dillon, Postal Department, Oudh, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MALLET—SANDIFORD—February 24th, at Saharunpore, by Rev. E. G. Davis, R. T. Mallet. Esq., Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Lahore, to Maria Robertina, daughter of the late E. L. Sandiford, of Valentia, County Kerry.

DEATH.

MULLER—February 23rd, at Colinton, Darjeeling, John Muller, Esq., aged 73 years, 8 months, and 9 days.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1874.

WE are curious to see if Mr. Souter has taken notice of the paragraphs which appeared in yesterday's *Times of India*, under the heading of "Parsees Assaulted," and of the remarkable statements, to the following effect, contained in a short article on what our contemporary persists in calling "the Mahommedan" riots :—

"The ill-feeling of the Mahommedans towards "the Parsees still continues to show itself in "the shape of assaults on stray Zoroastrians. "It is surprising that this state of things is "allowed to continue in the native town. The "Parsees are apparently unable to walk "through the streets with anything approach-"ing to safety. A man leaves his home "to go to his work and ten minutes after-"wards returns after having been brutally "maltreated by a gang of Mahommedans, in "many cases right under the noses of the police "and military." This description of the present state of Bombay is, it will be admitted, much better calculated to "increase the alarm "and excitement which prevails," and which Mr. Souter and all good citizens wish to allay, than anything which has been published in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*. If, then, Mr. Souter has not written a letter to the Editor of the *Times of India*, accusing him by implication of trying to excite fresh disturbances in Bombay, we are driven to the conclusion, either that he does not consider it worth his while to take the slightest notice of what the *Times of India* says, or that, in writing to us day after day to correct inaccuracies into which he asserts we have been betrayed, his object is not so much to restore concord in Bombay as to manufacture a case in defence of his own shortcomings by artfully suggesting to people at a distance that the newspaper which has taken the principal part in exposing his incompetency for the post he fills is in the habit of publishing false information about the state of the town. But, however that may be, we must express our opinion that Mr. Souter takes far too sanguine a view of the results of what the Government has done during the last fortnight. There is calm on the surface, but men's minds are still in a dangerous state of excitement; and, although there has been no repetition of the riots which compelled the interference of a military force, frequent outrages are committed on individuals, the victims now being generally Parsees. Mr. Souter, in his hasty, imperious way, says—"Oh! these cases are mostly "imaginary," and this remark is in perfect harmony with the tone he has taken since the riots began. As a matter of fact, however, many of the cases are very serious; and we believe (though of course any newspaper is liable to be occasionally imposed upon in such times as these) that we have not published the details of a single case which cannot be substantiated. The six cases he speaks of as imaginary we can prove to be real by authenticated letters now in our possession. One fresh case we gave the particulars of along with Mr. Souter's letter yesterday; another is recounted by the sufferer in this morning's paper; a third was communicated to us last Sunday by a Parsee whose broken pate testified to the truth of his story, but we have refrained from saying anything about it because he could not say positively that the man who struck him was a Mussulman. Nor have we any hope that these outrages will cease, and order be restored in Bombay, till Mr. Souter is removed from his appointment. The foolish things said by Mr. Souter himself and by the Governor must have led the Mahommedans to believe that people in authority in Bombay feel more sympathy with them than with the Parsees; and it need hardly be said that such a belief is fatal to the hope of maintaining peace and quietness in a city like Bombay.

We suggested this solution of the difficulty on the first day of the riots, and everything that has since happened has helped to convince us that no other solution is possible. Of course, we shall be blamed for saying this, more particularly by our daily contemporaries who have expressed similar views to our own, but who esteem it a deadly offence on our part that we should have been able to say what we thought in forcible and telling language. One of these contemporaries has been good-natured enough to allow anonymous correspondents to make use of its columns day after day for the last fortnight for the purpose of insinuating that the Parsees have hired the Editor of the *Gazette* to be their advocate against the Government; and yesterday appeared the following poetical effusion on the same subject :—

"Just for the dibs and the fogles he left us,
"Just for the frenzied applause of the mob,
"For such motives as these of his friendship he reft us.
"What can he gain by this pitiful job?
"They from rupees may dole out dirty annas
"—As if copper could bring to his conscience repose!—
"Or stamp his physog. on their cotton bandanas
"To soften the heart, while it comforts the nose.
"We that believed in him, swore by him, laughed with him,
"Purchased his paper and flattered his pen,
"Honoured his whims and put up with his crotchets,
"Never, oh never! can do it again.
"Bl—n—rd was with us, old M—t—n was for us,
"The *Indian Statesman* cried out for fair play,
"He alone acted the part of a Pandie
"And egged on the Parsees to riot and fray."

"The second verse," says the Editor of the *Indian Statesman*, with an affectation of simplicity that is high art in its way, "is too personal for publication." We should have thought the first verse was personal enough, in all conscience; but there is no accounting for tastes. It is impossible, however, to be really indignant with a poet whose idol has been shattered, and who is furious at the disenchantment. We can honestly say that we never supposed our poor writings had inspired in any bosom the depth of tender, passionate, admiration which breathes in the verses of the *Indian Statesman*. We forgive the unknown correspondent even the offensive imputation he has cast upon us, and we hope that, in spite of this little quarrel, he will return hereafter to his old love, for then how sweet will be the *redintegratio amoris!* We cannot but think that our enthusiastic friend will feel, ere long, how completely he has been led astray by Bombay "society." For there is some show of reason in the statement which the *Times of India*—heavily and stupidly malicious as is its wont—makes in its yesterday's issue, that this journal "will "no doubt recur to its former policy when "the present freak has served its purpose." Our contemporary may make his mind easy; we have no intention of competing with him in his special line of business. Nothing is more likely than that we shall attack the Parsees a month hence as vehemently as we have supported them for the past fortnight, if we are of opinion that as a community they are acting wrongly. If the Parsees imagine that they can use the *Gazette* as they have used the *Times of India*, they are making a very great mistake, and we are glad to take the opportunity of telling them so before it is too late. It would be ridiculous for us to pretend that we have no prejudices or weaknesses; but we neither court the smiles of friends nor fear the frowns of enemies. We have no policy except to do what we believe to be right. As regards subscribers, our opinion is that we give every subscriber a great deal more than his money's worth—the *Bombay Gazette* is, in fact, the best bargain that any one can buy in India—and subscribers who don't agree with us in our estimate of our own value are at perfect liberty to go elsewhere. We are under no obligation to any subscriber or body of subscribers, official or non-official, European or native, and, so long as the *Bombay Gazette* exists and flourishes, it will try to fulfil the proper functions of journalism by criticizing impartially all public acts and public men. A newspaper is not, as our contemporaries seem to suppose, a collection, arranged with more or less skill, of so much printed matter, it is, or ought to be, a political power. But we have spoken with too much warmth on this subject, and must apologize to our readers for having deigned to reply to the attacks of ignoble adversaries who, judging from their own experience, seem to fancy that a journalist can have no sense of honour or self-respect.

"THE Church of England never had a greater "opportunity than the present for asserting "her beneficial influences, *provided that wisdom "guides her councils.*" Such are Mr. Disraeli's carefully guarded sentiments, expressed in his recent election speech to his constituents, in reference to those questions regarding the connexion of Church and State which are sure to be sooner or later pressed on the attention of the new Conservative Parliament. Very much is condensed into that brief saving clause, "if wisdom guides her councils." In Bombay, alas! we are not likely to witness the happy result of such wisdom-guiding to our Bishop or his councillors. Bombay seems fated to be ever torn asunder by extreme partisans. The late kind-hearted prelate who retired from the scene of his not overwhelming exertions five years ago, has unhappily left behind him the memory of pitiable mismanagement, as well as sundry acts of futile opposition to those who held the views and shared the sympathies of a less vehement Protestantism. Schools struggled into existence in spite of his habitual inactivity: Churches observed decency and order, in spite

and but for the incessant desertions of the native carriers all goes well. "Billy," the goat of the Welsh Fusiliers, after butting and knocking a Negro into the bush, who had approached him unwarily and offended him, partook of some poisonous herb and died immediately. Both of the West India Regiments have been employed in transporting baggage. The special correspondent of the *Times* enters the lists against the "gusher" of the *Telegraph* and writes, "I am seated under canvas, marked with the broad arrow, a writing board on my knees after the manner of the East; the sweet cool air creeps in at the painted opening of the tent, two lizards are playing at my feet. How delicious is this atmosphere. Splashes of light fall upon the tree trunks, and sun rays dart in through the chinks of the green roof. At such a time as this, when nature seems to caress us, and the senses, unsated with the brightness of day, are charmed by the loneliness of night, when fragrance floats downwards from the trees, and the air is filled with melodious sounds—at such a time it is indeed difficult to believe that this is the most fatal climate in the world, and that West Africa, with all its beauty, is a land of death." As I write telegraphic news have arrived announcing the arrival of a portion of the force within a day's march of the capital minus its carriage, all the coolies having bolted. The conduct of the men of the two West India Regiments cannot be too highly praised, for they have voluntarily carried all the stores to the front, and Sir Garnet Wolseley has to thank these gallant black troops for being able to dictate terms to the King of Ashantee at the gates—if it has any ?- of Coomassie. The sable potentate had evidently been scared by the coming of the English General, his sailors, marines, highlanders, riflemen, Gatling guns, rocket tubes, and steel guns, for he had released a German missionary and had sent him into our camp to sue for peace. Part of the 23rd Fusiliers had not been landed, there being no native carriers. Our advance had not been disputed by the enemy, and Captain Glover with his contingent had not been heard of. The health of the force is pronounced to be all that could be desired, and the amphibious naval brigade marched better than the men of the line, for not one of these eleven hundred fell out on the march, whereas five per cent. of the infantry did. The forethought and arrangements made for the advance are such as to decree Sir Garnet and his staff as deserving well of their country.

I must revert to the Siamese twins. Chang, it appears, was partially paralyzed last autumn, since which time he has been fretful, very much debilitated, and strongly addicted to drink. He had been very feeble for some days—indeed so much so as to confine both brothers to bed, but the illness was not so great as to cause any fear of a catastrophe. One Friday night he suddenly expired, and, as soon as it was discovered that he was dead, Eng became so terribly shocked that he raved wildly for a while, and exhibited signs of great mental aberration. This attack was followed by a cold sweat, then succeeded a deadly at por, and in two hours from the death of Chang, Eng breathed his last. Like David and Jonathan "they were *lovely and pleasant* (?) in their lives, and in their death they were not divided." The wives and families of these twins are said to be in the deepest grief, the children, many of whom are deaf mutes, expressing their sorrow in the most pitiful manner.

Mr. Cardwell, who has again been returned, and who during his canvas was peculiarly reticent on military matters, has had his memory refreshed by a meeting held last night at the United Service Institution. Dr. Leith Adams, Surgeon Major of the London Recruiting Depôt, read a paper in which he seriously condemned the present system of manning the British Army, and was inclined to return to the old system as better than that which now prevailed. Better, he said, weak battalions of able bodied men than strong regiments of weak men and striplings. Colonel Lyons, Assistant Adjutant-General and Inspecting Field Officer, said there was no doubt the army was breaking up; the inducements to enlist were insufficient, and it was only a question of pounds, shillings, and pence. Several other officers strongly condemned the existing state of things, and the discussion was adjourned. It must be evident to Mr. Cardwell that his plan of that service has not succeeded. There is a scanty supply of inferior men. What chance has the recruiting sergeant with his paltry offer of 1s. d. a day against the labour market of the present day? We are told that the present scale of wages is abnormal, yet we see the agricultural labourer even has his organization for keeping up the price of the sweat of his brow, and Macdonald—the working man's candidate—is returned for Stafford. We shall never return to the old scale of wages, and to secure an ample unfailing supply of trustworthy soldiers the soldier's pay must be apportioned to the artizans. Where is the harmonious homogeneous whole Mr. Cardwell had professedly forced the disjointed branches of the army into? The line of demarcation between Regulars and Militia is as broad and distinct as ever and more so. We see the Line and the Militia competing for recruits in the same market, and, bad as the Line now is, the Militia is infinitely worse, numerically weak, badly trained, without discipline Then we have that bug-bear the Control Department with its encroaching tendencies and preposterous pretensions so freely condemned by "the friction committee." It is to be hoped that the condition and reform of the army will be questions occupying the serious attention of the new Legislature. Mr. Cardwell is not a Von Roon and has created for the security of this country a weak army composed of youths unfit to bear arms, of inferior physique, and low social status. Desertion is rife and our military hospitals and prisons are full.

Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has been returned for Horsham by a majority of 200 votes. Sir Bartle Frere has contented himself with proposing a vote of confidence in favour of Sir T. Fowell Buxton, one of the Westminster Liberal candidates. Surgeon-Major Robert Millar has gone north to contest some election in Scotland, but on what principles or with what funds I am not at liberty to mention.

The University Boat Race is definitely fixed for Saturday, March 28th, being the Saturday before Good Friday. Mr. Courtney of Pembroke College, who has been rowing stroke in the Oxford boat for nearly a fortnight, appears definitely appointed to that important post. Mr. Nicholson, the president, who rowed No. 4 last year, has again taken an oar, viz., No. 6, where he appears stationary. Of last year's crew Mr. Farrer, of Brasenose, who was third last year, will occupy his old thwart. Up to the present time they have not been rowing more than 28 strokes a minute. Clasper has received orders for a new boat for the Oxonians, and is also engaged to build one for their opponents which is to be fitted with wheel in preference to sliding seats, for which Mr. Close shows a liking. The Cantabs have a good swing and maintain very fair time. As at present constituted the crew is made up of

Peabody, First Trinity (bow)	5 Turnbull, Trinity Hall.
2 Escourt, Trinity Hall.	6 Aylmer, First Trinity.
3 Sparling, First Trinity.	7 Hibbert, St. John's.
4 Shafto, Jesus.	Rhodes, Jesus (stroke).

The elections absorb universal interest. Betting is a dead letter almost. Ecossais shows signs of weakness for the Two Thousand, and I am convinced that it will be found impossible to give him a thorough preparation. Mr. Lefevre will have to fall back on Feu d'Amour or Novateur. One large bookmaker is so determined in his hostility against Ecossais that he has booked 1,000 to 300 ten times over and offers to go in at 3,500 to 1,000. I think Mr. Dunn's nomination will about win the Waterloo Cup, though Mr. Hemmings is the best favourite, being quoted at the short odds of 6 to 1. If Manille will do his best he should win the Lincolnshire Handicap, for which race about 25 animals will contend. I consider Manille one of the best horses in training and has given Uhlan 31 lbs. and Albanus 35 lbs. besides a handsome beating. Unfortunately he is a little queer in the temper. Some steeplechasing at Carmarthen has been without interest. The Grand National attracts no attention whatever, and, beyond an offer of 1,000 to 60 against Ryshworth, I have not heard the race mentioned. Zanzibar has been introduced into the Derby betting. Gladiateur's fee has been reduced to 30 gs. and he must have proved a bitter bad investment. With the exception of Grand Coup this famous race-horse has begotten nothing of note. His stock cannot race, and are one and all slack in the loins. Kingcraft and Queen's Messenger are advertised to stand at 5 guineas, which is a very modest figure indeed. Kingcraft, though a soft-hearted one, is a very handsome, well bred, and powerful horse, and left the turf as sound as a ball. Queen's Messenger is the best Trumpeter we have, was a good race-horse possessed of an unusual amount of stamina, and is a big good-looking horse. If I ever possess a brood mare and the blood "necks" she shall visit Lord Falmouth's horse.

P. S.—A telegram from Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Secretary of State for War announces that the Ashantee War is at an end, and from the mention of an indemnity of £200,000 in the message it is natural to suppose that it forms the principal part of the arrangement. The amount named is unexpectedly small, and if correct is absurdly small, and is virtually no punishment to the offending King, who is notoriously rich in gold. Two millions would not pay our bill. These news are not of a very exhilarating character, and, if our General has been directed by the present Government to content himself with such easy terms, why then the Liberals will be more unpopular than ever. The whole affair from beginning to end has been miserable, annoying, and inglorious, and we must congratulate ourselves that the savages have been quelled without great loss in valuable English lives.

ASSAULTS UPON PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On Monday last, at half-past 4 P.M., I was passing at the entrance of a Mahomedan street near the Two Tanks, Duncan Road, when I was struck in the head with a stone and received a cut behind the right ear. I looked up to see who struck, when I saw a Mussulman, who was standing at a window on the first storey of the house, fling a cat at me. The cat clung with its paws and severely lacerated my face. The Mahomedans at the window laughed outright at my wretched condition. There was not a single policeman to whom I could complain; and fearing that, in the unprotected state of the street, I might be subjected to more serious maltreatment, I made the best of my way home. My head and face still bear marks of the injuries I received.—I am, yours &c.

PESTONJEE JAMSETJEE GHARIALEE.

Bombay, 4th March.

THE APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "An Old Resident" must be a very ill-informed person when he rushes into print to express his "surprize" that you have not commented against the appointment of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee as first magistrate, which, Sir, you have, between yourself and your "Tatler," done thrice over. Albeit an old resident, your correspondent's knowledge of past history is very limited. The post of first magistrate, properly speaking, belongs to the Civil Service; and it ought to be restored to that service. A civilian magistrate once blundered and a barrister-at-law was appointed to it. How he acquitted himself in that office the files of the newspapers of the day would show. The post was afterwards filled by an uncovenanted servant who was not a barrister-at-law, but a better magistrate had never sat on the bench of the Police Court. Later on the appointment was conferred upon a gentleman whose only qualification for the office was that he was an Admiral's son. When our present worthy first magistrate went home three years ago the then second magistrate, who was not a barrister-at-law, was appointed to act for him, and who could say he did not do credit to the appointment? A similar arrangement has now been made, and I cannot understand the reason of this tempest in a teapot. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee is a tried and valued servant of Government and richly deserves the temporary promotion which he has received. I think the permanent appointment should be filled by a member of the Civil Service, and that service now ranks among its members many of whom it cannot be said that they are not barristers-at-law.

Wednesday, 4th March. C. S.

THE NEXT FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am told there was a meeting in the Town Hall the other day, for the relief of the poor sufferers in the famine-stricken districts. I hope our wealthy Bombay merchants and others have generously responded to the call. As I was not in Bombay at the time, nor am I in a position to contribute much towards the relief of the suffering millions in Bengal, I will set to work and be charitable in my own way, and try to provide for the safety of the other few millions, in a country which is subject, more than any other in India, to *periodical* famines. In 1869-70 thousands and thousands of people, who would have been living this day but for this heavy visitation, died a most horrible death in Marwar. Large numbers left their homes, and all that they possessed in the world, and took the road to Goozerat; hundreds of whom perished on the way. Certain European soldiers who happened to be coming the same way told me that they saw several persons were devoured by paria dogs long before life was extinct. I saw with my own eyes children searching for single grains of bajree in the dusty roads of Shurkhej, a small town only six miles west of Ahmedabad, exactly in the same way as chickens do. Goozerat, and polished off not only grain but the very leaves of trees, large trunks whereof gave way under the weight of these pests.

Had it not been for the B. B. and C. I. Railway, which poured in trains full of grain, brought from Jubbulpore and other stations on the G. I. P., Goozerat would have met with the same fate as Marwar. Every body tried to do his best to relieve the poor Marwarees. Food grain there was in abundance, but how to carry it northward was the question, so that with food enough and to spare thousands died of starvation.

One would have thought that, after such a severe warning, no time would have been lost in carrying out the long-deferred extension of the B. B. and C. I. Railway into Central India, but it would appear that only one famine is not enough to attract sufficient notice. I am afraid, therefore, we shall have to wait till another, at least, carries away a million or two, then there will be time enough to think of saving the remainder.

Mr. Editor, can you tell us why the B. B. and C. I. Railway, after crossing the mighty Nerbudda, bridging over the great Taptee, running through nearly a hundred miles of jungle, and the famous Danoo swamp, and a lot of large rivers, kharees, and nullas too numerous to mention, stops short at Ahmedabad? Do you think they are waiting to make larger profits before they go further on? If so, I am afraid they will have to wait till the sun rises in the west, because, Mr. Editor, it is idle to expect that a line of railway, having to compete, nearly the whole way, with sea, will pay, unless with an extension, of say at least a hundred miles, northwards, right into that rich country, overflowing with oilseeds, opium, food grain, and other merchandise besides; where the company can get any amount of goods to carry, and at fair rates too, because there is no sea there to compete with, nor even made roads, and, as to camels and carts, why our gallant B. B. and C. I. can beat them into fits.

You are of course aware that a large traffic to and from Marwar travels via Deesa, and also Pahlunpoor, to Ahmedabad. The B. B. and C. I. Railway would get all this. Mr. Editor, believe me the traffic is immense, and, when fully developed by the extension of the line, would be something great. What a God-send would the line be to those pilgrims who, year after year, go to Sidhpoor and Ambajee in large numbers to worship the great Mota, and also to the Burra Saheba, to take them to one of the best sanitariums in the Presidency, Mount Aboo. By the bye, wouldn't they glut your Bombay market with Marwar sheep, Bisnuggur copperwars, and the beautiful pottery of Pattun, the famous Anhilwara, the capital of Kurun rajah? I am told the line is so very easy to construct, that it can be made for one-fourth the cost of the trunk line from Bombay to Ahmedabad; if so, why do they not go on? Surely, everybody knows they have more rolling-stock than they can possibly use on their existing length, and workshops at Parell large enough to make as much more again. What is it then that stops them, and why did they spend so much money on the splendid iron bridge across the Saburmuter, on the Deesa road? Surely not for the fun of doing it? Do you think, Mr. Editor that they are waiting for Government sanction? —but that can hardly be. What Government would ever withhold their sanction to a project, which is not only estimated, but certain to pay a large return, and which on commercial and political grounds is more desirable than any other extension in India? Well, then, what else can it be? Ah, I have it now. The Bombay merchants don't care to curtail by about 300 miles the splendid long way they have of sending their merchandise round about, via Jubbulpoor, Allahabad, Agra and Joypoor, to Ajmere, and deprive it of the pleasure of travelling over the G. I. P. as well as the E. I. Railway. Why should they do it?—their goods can bear greater transit charges; they are not so mean as to abandon such a nice circuitous route for a simple straight line, ridiculously short, and without any large graceful curves. May be the B. B. and C. I. have no more money to go on with; if so, why did they construct a difficult trunk line, which must necessarily be very costly? Did they not know that without branches a trunk can bear no fruit? Whatever the reason, it is high time the line were extended and another famine averted. I hope, Mr. Editor, you will do all you can to bring about this desirable object. But whatever you do, Mr. Editor, do not, pray, saddle us with one of those narrow gauge railways now so much talked about. We want something that would carry extensive traffic. People would not like to have their wares carried a short distance, into one set of trucks, and then put into another set, at Ahmedabad. The goods don't much improve by the process, nor increase either. For the little difference, if any, in the first cost of construction, it would be a pity if traffic, especially that large local traffic between Ahmedabad and Pahlunpoor, were subjected to all the inconveniences of a break of gauge, particularly when in a flat country like the one between Ahmedabad and Deesa, with but one small river to span. The additional cost would be hardly worth mentioning. I have been all over the country, and I assure you, Mr. Editor, there is hardly another that can beat it.

FORESIGHT.

15th February.

NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

BHOWNUGGER, 1st MARCH.

THE small community of English residents in this thriving native State has of late developed into a considerable colony, several additional hands being now employed in the large cotton-press and steam mills, which through the enterprise of Messrs. Nicol and Coare at work night and day at this busiest season of the year. The appearance of the city too is in consequence much improved by the construction of neat bungalows with verdant compounds and gardens, whilst extensive new roads, such as Rajcote may well envy, will be completed in time for the magnificent processions, which will form a considerable part of the approaching marriage ceremonies of H. H. the young Thakore of Bhownugger. A large influx of English visitors is expected about the middle of April; most of these will no doubt prefer to remain by the sea at Gogo, which is only 12 miles off, and where a pleasant breeze alleviates the intense heat of this climate. For the convenience of such visitors, carriages and horses will be provided by the Durbar. Accommodation in the city is not as yet very extensive, though the traveller's bungalow, which is a pleasing well-designed new building, and occupies a most convenient site, is found to meet the ordinary demand. We recommend the trip to this place, which is now easily effected in two days via Surat and steam ferry to Gogo, to the exhausted officials of Bombay. On Fridays the steam boat ascends the river as far as our own bunder, one mile from the city. It will be worth while to endure a little railway dust and some inconveniences, to be rewarded by six hours of pure sea breezes in transit, and to witness the magnificent ceremonies which are now being every where prepared in proper state by the Durbar, under Mr. Percival's able direction. The date fixed for His Highness's marriage to his four selected consorts is 20th April.

Two weeks since we were unexpectedly rejoiced by the first visit we have received from the chaplain of Rajcote, who in passing through kindly volunteered to hold divine service at Mr. Percival's residence, which sixteen persons attended. We trust that the Reverend Mr. Walford will make known our spiritual destitution to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, as *he* is not likely to visit such remote exiles, and that this pleasant visit of the chaplain of Kattywar may be soon repeated.

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—There will be several pages space for advertisements in the pamphlet about the Riots which will shortly be issued from the *Bombay Gazette* office. Applications from intending Advertisers to be addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL AT BULSAR.—A Bulsar correspondent states that the Mohurrum festival passed off quietly at that station.

FATAL BUGGY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday a Hindoo named Yeshwur Tooleydas was knocked down and run over by a hack buggy at the Bhendy Bazaar Road. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died shortly after admission.

CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST A EUROPEAN.—William Scott, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing two cushions, belonging to one Noor Mahomed Jewa. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A NEGLIGENT COACHMAN.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a man named Ganoo Bala, a coachman, was charged with being drunk and driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby injuring one Noora Ahmed. He pleaded guilty and was fined three rupees, out of which two rupees to go to the complainant.

THE ADDRESS TO MAHARAJA HOLKAR.—H. H. Maharaja Holkar has, through Dr. Wamonrao Gopal, thanked Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy, and the Hon. Narayen Vasudeo, for the address presented to him during his recent visit to Bombay.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Mussulman named Moobaruck Singoor was charged with committing an aggravated assault against the person of one Shaik Jaffer Sungobhoy. The Magistrate remanded the prisoner to jail till Wednesday next, pending the recovery of the complainant, who is now at the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A PRABHU CANDIDATE FOR HONOURS IN ENGLAND.—Mr. Gunput Sarovtum Manker, a son of Mr. Sarovtum Sakharam Manker, Translator and Interpreter of the High Court, went to England last Monday to study as a barrister. The first Prabhu gentleman who went to England was the late Rao Bahadoor Ramchundra Balcrushna Jayaker; the second, Crushnarao Pandoorung Navulkar; the third, Dhakjee Cessinath Rao; the fourth, Bhugwuntrao Raghoba Vijayakur; the fifth, Atmaram Sadasiv Jayaker; the sixth, N. P. Navulkur; the seventh, Rao Saheb Vasudeva Jagganath, and his brother Atmaram Jagganath Kirtikar.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

OFFICE—4th March 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 4th March, 12-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 h ur 20 minutes.
Via Turkey, 3rd March, 11-10 A.M.—Greenwich time. Time in transit. 19 hours 5 minutes.
Via Suez, 3r March, 8-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 5 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 3rd March, 10-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 36 minutes.
Via Suez, 4th March, 10-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 49 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 4th March, 6-30 P.M. Time in transit, 3 hours 2 hours 47 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 4th March, 7 P.M. Time in transit, 3 hours 43 minutes.
The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 5 P.M. of the 3rd March to 8 P.M. of the 4th March is as follows :—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	5 12	0 5
„ Galle	1 18	0 51
„ Kurrachee	1 7	0 11
„ Madras.....	0 36	0 10

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE RIOT AT SHAIK ABDOOL RAYMON STREET.

THE following persons were yesterday charged before Mr. John Connon with rioting and being members of an unlawful assembly on Friday, the 13th February :—

(1) Ameer Ally bin Ashin; (2) Sheer Mahomed Gaolbad; (3) Jumah Pansie; (4) Hussenbux Shaw Mahomed; (5) Gool Syed Mahomed; (6) Hajee Ahmed Halkadur; (7) Meer Mahomed Jaffer; (8) Prahau Seedee; (9) Abdool Kalphen; (10) Abdool bin Allee; (11) Ettoo Rumjan; (12) Rajab Allee Fedoola; (13) Jaffer Dawood; (14) Enias Abdoola; (15) Jumb Abdoola; (16) Kadur Mohideen; (17) Abdool Ahmed; (18) Najub Khan Cassum Khan; (19) Nazer Khan Mirza Khan; (20) Abdoola Abboo; (21) Hassin Allee Syed Meeya; (22) Mahomed Huskin; (23) Rahib Sulaman; (24) Murzuk Seedee; (25) Kadurkhan Ahmedkhan; (26) Ameer Noor Mahomed; (27) Ramzan Kurrim; (28) Abdool Raymou Ahmed; (29) Allee Hoosein; (30) Kaku Mestur; (31) Moobarruk Seedee; (32) Mahomed Ahmed; (33) Wackut Seedee; (34) Nussib Seedee; (35) Syud Rason Nizam; (36) Nubbeebux Janu; (37) Mahomed Abdoola; (38) Nasur Mussoor; (39) Abdool Aziz Dashum; (40) Hajee Ahmed; (41) Abdool Kurrim Nassur; (42) Moosa Sulliman; (43) Cassum Abdool; (44) Mahomed Hashim (45) Mahomed Sulliman; (46) Abdool Aziz Abdool; (47) Heezis bin Moobarruk; (48) Amber Sabah; (49) Zaid Mirza; (50) Ahmed Feran; (51) Rumzan Alli Peer Shaw; (52) Hussain Allee Elibux; (53) Subab Ahmed; (54) Shaik Hyder Kall Shaw; (55) Essub Hassum; (56) Salma bin Hassum; (57) Ahmed bin Cassim; (58) Hackall Ebram; (59) Syed Ebram Mirza; (60) Salim bin Ahmed; (61) Essub bin Mahomed; (62) Hajee Mahomed bin Allee.

Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute. Mr. Khunderao Morojee appeared for prisoner No. 12, Mr. Owen for No. 61, and Mr. M. H. Starling, barrister-at-law, for the rest of the accused.

After Mr. Edginton's information, taken on the 14th and published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 16th, had been read over to the accused, the following evidence were taken :—

Mr. Thomas Mills, examined by Mr. Hearn, said—I am a Superintendent of Police C. Division. I was in Shaik Abdool Raymon Street on the 13th February about one o'clock. I saw a large crowd of Mahomedans in the street, and a large crowd of Mahomedans in Parsee houses: those in the houses were destroying moveable property and throwing them on to the street; those Mahomedans in the street were with sticks, throwing stones at the windows and breaking open doors. The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police were there, and several of the executive police. From a large house belonging to Jeejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy several Mahomedans were coming out with property. I saw prisoner No. 1 coming out with this copper pot. I handed him over to a policeman to take him in custody. I identify two others as men who were arrested in the verandah and two others I saw inside, Nos. 18 and 19. Inside the house I saw about 30 or 40. Some were tying up property into bundles, and others were breaking up the furniture. Out of those I saw inside I identify four, and told Mr. Killeen and Mr. Mahon to secure them. They are 11, 21, 31 and 51. Having done that we proceeded to arrest all we could in the house. Some escaped through the back windows and some ran down the stairs and were arrested. All who made for the front door were arrested. In this way we arrested a number —I can't say how many;—but all these persons were arrested in this street. Some were arrested in the house, some in the verandah, and some in the street. I can only identify those whom I have pointed out. As they were arrested, they were tied together and two European police officers put in charge of them. They were all brought to one place opposite to Jeejeebhoy's house, where the Commissioner of Police was, and then taken charge of by European officers, amongst whom Inspectors Killeen and Sweeny and others whom I don't remember. They were kept there until the crowd had dispersed. They were then marched under a police escort to the Mombadevi chowkey. I followed them up and directed them to be kept separate from any other prisoners. Their names were taken, and they were brought here and charged the following day, Saturday, 14th February. I identify this copper pot as belonging to Jeejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy, as his name is on it. Most of these prisoners were armed with sticks, legs of tables, broken furniture, &c. They used them against the police, several of whom were struck and injured. I should think there were 500 or 600 taking part in the riot at this particular place. The great majority of them escaped.

Cross-examined by Mr. Starling—I did not see all the prisoners in the act of being arrested. I simply saw a lot of men arrested and kept in custody. It did not take more than half an hour to arrest them all. I can't recollect the names of all who were there. Mr. Souter helped to arrest. He did not stand with his hands in his pockets. I can't particularize any of those who were arrested by the other police officers. Those I can identify I have pointed out. All these people were arrested in that street. Some were coming out of other Parsee houses in that street. I don't know who they belong to. I only went into one house. I went up three or four flights of stairs. I don't know that I went all over it. All these dishes have marks on them. The owner identified them. The owner is here and will be called. They were tied up in this cloth, which I believe belongs to the prisoner. They all came out within a few minutes. I did not arrest Nos. 18 and 19, but I saw them actually arrested. I did not arrest the other four whom I pointed out: they ran into a corner in one of the rooms upstairs and they were arrested and tied up. I wrote down the name of the complainant to-day in my note book. I have no objection to your seeing it if you like. I wrote the first five lines in the book on the 13th, Friday. I can't say whether they were all written on that day. There are three different memoranda dated 13th, 14th, and 15th.

Examined by Mr. Hearn: Mr. J. Killeen said—I am an inspector of police, in charge of Bhooleshwur section. I went to Shaik Abdool Raymon Street about one o'clock on Friday the 13th. I saw a great mob of Arabs and Mussulmen in the street with sticks. I should think there were 200 or 300 of them. They were armed with all sorts of rough weapons. They were shouting and waiving these sticks above their heads and coming towards the police as we came up the Parell Road. I saw several Arabs run out of a house in front of an agiary. I went into the house. Some of these men were caught and some got away. I saw some of them arrested. They were placed in charge of some sepoys on the opposite side of the street to the house of which they were running. I cannot identify them, but they were amongst the prisoners. On the first floor of the house I saw a room full of Arabs and Bombay Mussulmen. They were breaking and smashing up furniture and selecting articles to take away with them. I apprehended several of them and brought them downstairs, one at a time, and gave them into the custody of the sepoys in the front verandah. I cannot identify any of them. I daresay I apprehended 10 or 12 in this way. I should think there must have been 100 on that first floor. Some escaped by the back way and some by the front door. They were other policemen there besides me. I cannot say how many were arrested. I should think I was inside the house for 20 minutes. Every piece of furniture seemed to have been pulled from its place. Chairs, tables, lamps, &c., were broken. The only thing I saw on the walls were four or five pictures, and they had been damaged by sticks being thrust through them. When I came out into the street I went over to the prisoners. These men were on the landing on the first floor in custody of Mr. Mahon, I believe. I identify this man, No. 11, as being one of them. I don't think he had anything in his hand. The three were taken down and placed along with the rest on the opposite side of the road. I went and stood by them. They were counted, and there were in all 62. Mr. Souter gave me orders to take them to the Mombadavie chowkey. Mr. Page and myself and a police guard went. They were tied by twos and threes together. They were all put into one room and their names were taken down. The next day they were brought up here. They had been together up to the time they were sent to the jail. I saw them ushered in by the Deputy Commissioner of Police. I saw them in charge of the escort to-day in front of the Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Starling—There were two houses which appeared to be one, and I first went into both parts of the two houses. One was a doctor's shop and the other seemed to be a private dwelling. I can't say whether I went into the house alone. I cannot say if I was the first European constable who went into the house. I first went to the ground floor. I arrested several on the ground floor immediately I got in. I can't identify any of those I arrested. I should say I arrested 10 or 12 altogether. I then went up-stairs. I did not arrest any there. I had been in the house about 20 minutes before I saw these three men on the landing. I had seen them before Mr. Mills told me to take them downstairs. I saw them on the landing on the first floor. I only saw them after they were in custody. There were only three. I can't recollect whether they were tied together. I accompanied Mr. Mahon downstairs with them. I am not quite sure if it was him. I can't say if I put my hand on any of them. Mr Mahon had his hand on one or two of them. I can only recognise one of the three, and I cannot recognise any of the rest sufficiently well to be able to swear to any of them save No. 11. I can swear to some besides No. 11 as having been in the street. No. 24 was there. I saw him in the house. I believe I gave him into custody myself to a reserved sepoy. I cannot swear to any other except this particular man. I believe the house I went into belonged to a relation of Sir Jamsetjee.

To Mr. Hearn—I can swear that all the prisoners before the Court were under arrest on that day, the 13th.

Mr Samuel Page, inspector of police, said—I went with Mr. Edginton and his party in a brake to Shaik Abdool Raymon Street. I saw a crowd of Seedees and Mussulmen in the street. They were throwing up things in the air—Parsee hats, shoes, boxes, &c. I saw them doing nothing else except amusing themselves in the street. We went down on them in a body and of course commenced striking them. I did so because I saw Mr. Edginton do so. They were destroying property and striking at some of the doors with sticks: some of them were running out of a house which I know to be a Parsee house. I acted on my own responsibility. I knocked down as many as I could and arrested some. I can identify some of those whom I arrested. I identify Nos. 54, 28, and 45. I arrested No. 54 in the street. I arrested No. 28 in the street as well, and also No. 45. I arrested them as they ran out of the houses. I saw each of the two last come out of the house. One of them, No. 28, had a stick in his hand. No. 45 had nothing in his hand. No. 54 had a bamboo stick in his hand. After arresting them I went into the house and went into all the rooms. I saw about a dozen of them inside the house. I think it must have been twenty minutes or half an hour after I arrested the three before I went into the house. I arrested some men in the streets and struck at some as they came out of the house, but I cannot identify any of them. As I arrested them I tied some of them up and gave some into the custody of the sepoys. I tied them up in the road in front of the house. It was after this that I went into the house. I found everything smashed up inside. By that time it was nearly cleared by the police. It was cleared before I left. I counted the prisoners and found they were sixty-two of them. I put them in a separate room in the chowkey at Mombadavie. I don't know how long they were kept there. These are the 62 prisoners whom I took to the Mombadavie Chowkey.

Cross-examined by Mr. Starling—When I first reached Abdool Raymon Street I daresay there were 5 or 600 men in the street. In the brake there were Lougden, Mahon, Killeen, McDermott, and Dajee Soobadar. Mr. Edginton was mounted and accompanied the brake. We went into Shaik Abdool Raymon Street from Pydhonee Road. The crowd seemed to be amusing themselves by throwing up things. Those who were using sticks on the doors were on the side of the road. I did not go into any other street besides Shaik Abdool Raymon Street. My experience was confined to this street and the house I have spoken of. I found Pydhonee was very crowded too. I came from Bhendy Bazaar in the brake. None of the townspeople followed the brake as it went along. I could say who first began to hit out at the crowd. Mr. Edginton was one of those who first began. When I saw those in front of me begin to strike I followed their example. I cannot say whether any of those in front of me began to arrest people. I began to arrest on my own responsibility. I arrested the first that came to hand. There was not much of a crowd when we commenced to arrest. Those whom I arrested I took across the road. I tied them with tape. It was bed tape. I saw Mr. Killeen, Mr. Crummey, Longden, Boorer, and others there. The mob did not charge us before we went up. I don't mean to say that I was amused, but the crowed seemed to be amused. No. 54 had a stick in his hand, and he was jumping about with it. He did not attempt to strike me, and I did not see him attempt to strike any one else. I only saw the other two men coming out of the house. There were a good many people about them. I arrested one after the other. There is no one else amongst all these prisoners whom I can identify except those three, at any rate not before they were in custody.

To the Court—I say that these men were in the crowd. Their faces seem familiar to me. I say that in respect of a great number of them I know them generally.

When the Court rose for tiffin the Magistrate intimated his intention of sitting at the County Jail this morning, and to proceed with the hearing of the case there, as it would save time, and he was anxious, if possible, to finish the case in order to leave by Monday's mail steamer, though he feared he should not be able to do so. He would therefore sit at half-past ten o'clock this morning at the jail.

After tiffin,

Mr. Francis Thomas Mahon was called and examined by Mr. Hearn. He said—I am a constable of police in the C. Division. I went to Syed Abdool Raymon Street on Friday athe 13th about two o'clock. I accompanied Mr. Edginton. When I got there there was a large mob and I dispersed as many as I could, and then entered the house of Jeejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy. I rushed upstairs and saw a number of Seedees, who, on seeing me, rushed to the windowsand jumped out. When I went up they were looting and smashing everything they could. I secured three men—prisoners Nos. 11, 21, and 31. When I arrested them they were trying to get out. I can't say they were doing any anything in particular when I saw them. I made them sit down till Mr. Mills came and told me to take them away. I made them over to the first sepoy I saw in the street. I then saw a sepoy struggling with an Arab. I rushed up, knocked the Arab down, and secured him. (Identifies prisoner No. 56 as the man.) He was caught just opposite the house. He had nothing in his hand. After arresting him I secured a good stick and kept back another crowd of from 50 to 100 men who made another assault on us with sticks. When we closed with them they ran away. After this I saw several arrests take place, but I did not make any myself.

Cross-examined by Mr Crawford.—When I arrested these men I took them away almost at once. I made no halt on the way. I saw a number of arrests on the road, but could not identify any of the prisoners. I went with Mr. Edginton and the others in the brake. When I first saw the crowd in the street they were trying to get into the houses. When we closed with them they skiddadled. I was about a quarter of an hour in the house. There was a crowd in the street. There were police at the end of the street were I was, but I cannot say if there were at the other end.

Superintendent Crummy was then called and examined by Mr. Hearn. He said—I am Deputy Superintendent of Police in charge of the B. Division. I went down to Shaik Abdool Raymon Street in a hack buggy on the 13th of last month. I noticed a great crowd of Seedee boys running about with Arabs, and crying "deen, deen." I was running down the street when I saw Mahon trying to keep back a crowd. I saw a man rush out of a house a bundle on his back and a piece of firewood in his hand. When I tried to arrest him he struck me with the stick. I followed him and he tripped, and I arrested him. It is prisoner No. 48. I handcuffed him and made him over to some sepoy. I then went with Inspector Longden to where Mahon was, and we made several arrests, but I could not recognise any of those I arrested there. About 14 or 15 others were arrested. They were secured, and I saw them taken down as far as Pydhonee. On returning, after dispersing the crowd, we saw several Seedees coming out of houses with bundles, and we arrested them. I saw about five arrested. They were handcuffed and sent off to the Mombadavee chowkey. I could not recognise them. I remained in the street till I got orders from the Commissioner to go home. After the arrest of the last five the street was quiet. The five had clothes in their hands when arrested. All the prisoners had sticks.

Cross-examined by Mr. Starling—I saw one large batch of prisoners and several small ones taken to the chowkey. I can't say who were in charge of them. When I arrived in the street I saw the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, and Inspectors Page, Longden, and others. They were making arrests. I must have been a couple of hundred yards from the large batch of prisoners. The arrests I saw were made close to me.

Inspector William Boorer said—I am a constable in the E Division. I went to Shaik Abdool Raymon Street on Friday with Inspector Sweeney. I got a little ahead of Mr. Souter. I arrested three of the prisoners —Nos. 2, 24, and 34. I arrested them because they were in a Parsee house, breaking everything. They were on the second floor. I entered

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—March 4.

YESTERDAY at a regular sitting of the Court the following matters were heard before Mr. Justice Marriott:—

IN RE NANABHOY BOMANJEE.

Mr. Starling moved on behalf of the insolvent for an interim order. His Lordship, he said, had given a decree against the insolvent, but though he had filed his petition had not ordered stay of execution, as proper notices had not been served.

Mr. Sergeant Atkinson said that he understood the Advocate-General was instructed to oppose the application.

The Advocate-General was not in Court, and after waiting a short time, his Lordship said that as the application was unopposed, he would grant the order, with leave to amend the schedule.

IN RE HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE WADIA.

Mr. Lang, for the insolvent, applied for an adjournment of this case for a month, on the grounds that the insolvent was settling with his creditors, and most of them had already signed a deed which, if agreed to by all, would take the matter out of the hands of the Court. The liabilities amounted to 27 lacs of rupees, and creditors to the extent of 23 lacs had already the deed. Granted.

IN RE BAPOOJEE DINSHAW.

Mr. Telang applied for leave to withdraw the schedule, as the insolvent had settled with most of his creditors. The application was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their discharges:—Wassoodeo Morojee, liabilities Rs. 356; George Brotherston Thomson and George Louis D'Emden, Rs. 25,466; Askurn Anooschund, Rs. 1,235; Albert Nelson and Sarah Nelson, Rs. 1,854; Jumnadass Venilal and another, Rs. 21,456; Motilal Bhoychund, Rs. 100,648; Saigchund Premchund Rs. 808; Joseph Philips De Silva, Rs. 7,062; Bhundajee Balcrustna, Rs. 1,146; Shamrao Shreeerustna, Rs. 16,981; Geega Poonja Thackoo, Rs. 912; Gopal Jetha, Rs. 535; John Carly, Rs. 777; Sajoo Modja and another, Rs. 4,066; Ebraim alias Aboo Allana and another, Rs. 634; James Mignon, Rs. 2,900.

HIGH COURT.—5th March.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.]

LONG CAUSES.

406-72—Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee Ardasir Wadia v Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co.—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

107-73—Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee P. Baxter v Pallonjee Pestonjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

ADMIRALTY SIDE.

1-74—Remington Hore and Langley—Nursey Vallubjee and another v Edward Bates—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.

SUMMARY SUIT.

83-74—Remington Hore and Langley—Ananda Sewa v Altai Syad Hoosein—Munoobhoy and others.

LONG CAUSES.

340-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Ardasir Dhunjeebhoy Wadia and another v Cursetjee Nusserwanjee.

13-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Madowram Dhirajram v Ramdas Purshotumdass and another—Manisty and Fletcher.

360-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Peter Ewart and others v Hassonbhoy Thavur—Jefferson & Payne.

229-72—Shapurjee and Thacurdas—Dwarkadass Lullobhoy and others v Hurrib hoy Motiram—Tyabjee and Sayani.

759-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Canjee Meghjee v Dhurrumsey Gowlajee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

73-72—Jefferson and Payne—Rahimbhoy Allaibhoy v Dwarkadass Vussunjee.

INDIAN ITEM.

We would caution those about to travel the South-West line to "Beware of Thieves." We have heard on several occasions lately of articles having been unaccountably lost between Mettapollium and Madras. The other day our Commissioner—while dining at Arconum Station—was, we are sorry to say, relieved of his travelling dressing bag, which itself was an expensive one with silver fittings, and besides contained several articles of considerable value, one ring alone being estimated, by its late possessor, at some Rs. 500—*South of India Observer.*

COFFEE.

There are a good many "traveller's tales" about coffee and how the value of it when roasted came to be discovered: such as a wandering Arab having "accidentally" roasted some unknown berries and found them delicious, and so forth, which tales are adapted to the understanding of the credulous *omadhans* who retail them in the newspapers. Nothing whatever is known as to whom the introduction of this article can be credited: and stories like the above may be put in the same list as the discovery of roast pig. The plant is said to be a native of that part of Arabia called *Yemen*, but no mention appears to have been made of it until the sixteenth century, and then by a German physician. In Persia it is known to have been in use as early as 875, and in Abyssinia from time immemorial: hence one would suppose that Arabia must have received the plant from that country. In London it was first introduced in 1652 by a Turkey merchant of the name of Edwards, who allowed his Greek servant to prepare and sell the beverage. Garraway's was the next coffee house opened, the former having been destroyed by the fire in 1666. At the first introduction of this beverage it was violently opposed both in the east and west. Pamphlets were published of as rabid a nature as King James "counterblast" against tobacco. Even the women sent up a petition against coffee, asserting that "it made men as unfruitful as the deserts whence that unhappy berry is said to be brought, so much so that our offspring will dwindle into a succession of apes and pigmies, and our husbands will stop by the way to drink cups of coffee." They do worse now and stop to drink 'goes' of gin. Coffee was sold in penny worths and the coffee houses got the name of "penny universities." It has the character, jointly with tea, of having caused great sobriety. This may be true as regards the more respectable classes, but the increasing consumption of spirituous liquors amongst the lower classes hardly supports the assumption. The Government had a great animosity against coffee houses from the impression that they were the hot beds of disloyalty and disaffection during times of political excitement: and Charles the Second shut them up because they nourished sedition, spread lies, scandalized great men, and were *therefore* a common nuisance. This arbitrary act occasioned great discontent, and the coffee houses were reopened but only on condition that the owner should not allow any scandalous papers against the Government or against great men to be read on his premises.

A Frenchman introduced the coffee plant into the Antilles. Capt. Declieux was his name, and his account of the anxiety and difficulty he encountered in introducing the plant into Martinique is interesting, and serves to show that the difficulty of introducing exotic plants into India may be overcome by skill and attention. Many attempts to introduce the coffee plant into the French colonies had previously failed, and Declieux was long thwarted by the refusal to furnish him with cuttings from the Paris Botanic garden. A cutting was at last given him, and he bestowed amazing care upon the shrub during the voyage. Some spiteful fellow maimed its branches, jealous of the care that it received; but the most formidable enemy was want of water. The ship's stock became low, and water was carefully measured out in extremely small quantities, each person receiving only half a pint daily. The sufferings of all were great, and Declieux's were increased by seeing his cherished plant droop its withered head—dying for want of water. He divided his scanty ration of water with the coffee tree and continued to do so until the ship arrived at Martinique. The precious offshoot was planted and in less than two years an abundant crop rewarded him, and the berries were distributed amongst those who appreciated the value of the plant. An example of the pursuit of knowledge under *trying* difficulties. The plant is now one of the greatest sources of revenue in Martinique.

Like the use of spirits coffee has had its advocates and detractors. It is said to produce, when used in excess, feverishness, palpitations, weakness of sight and predisposition to apoplexy. On the other hand it assists digestion and often removes head-ache arising from dyspepsia. It also neutralizes the effects of narcotics; and it has been recommended in Asthma. Like tea coffee is eminently the cup that cheers without intoxicating, and the sobriety of the Chinese is said to be owing more to tea than to any laws, or moral lectures. Its stimulating effects have been alternately attributed to gallic acids, kinic acid, and now, generally, to caffeic acids. Experiments have tended to show that it possesses powerful febrifuge virtues, but only when the *raw* coffee is used. It has been used in the Russian hospitals in the treatment of intermittent fever, when administered in powder. It is reported that in eighty cases scarcely any resisted the power of it, given either in decoction, powder, or extract, the latter being considered the most effective.

With reference to roasting we have seen numerous plans recommended, the chief thing to be attended to is that the coffee is not burnt. In earthens vessels, from their bad conducting power, it is very liable to be burnt, and always is by native cooks. The iron coffee roasters are also open to objection from a contrary cause, the heat being rapidly communicated unless the fire is kept down, which our cooks never trouble themselves to do. After many experiments we have found that coffee is most beautifully roasted, with little risk of burning, when mixed with dry sand and placed over the fire. The heat is so slowly and uniformly distributed while stirring the mass that the fine brown colour is obtained *throughout*, shewing how completely the roasting is done. Generally cooks roast the coffee with so much heat that the outside of the berry is charred while the inside is almost raw.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

MR. GLADSTONE'S VERSION OF THE "SHIELD OF ACHILLES."

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

We are informed that the extract quoted in the *Times* from the metrical translation of the "Shield of Achilles, published by Mr. Gladstone in the February number of the *Contemporary Review*, was not quite accurately given. We accordingly place the true version side by side with it, in order that our readers may make the necessary corrections for themselves:—

First of all the Shield he moulded	First of all the Speech he moulded
Broad and strong, and wrought throughout	Long and strong and round-about,
With a bright and starry border,	With a bright and glittering offer,
Threefold thick, set round about,	Threefold thick bedecked throughout.
Downward hung its belt of silver;	Outward first he hung the issues
Five the layers of the Shield,	(Five the millions extra yield),
And with skilful mind he sculptured	Then with lavish hand he scattered
Rare devices o'er its field.	All its gains upon the field
There he wrought Earth, Sea, and Heaven,	Then he, moving Earth and Heaven,
There he set the unwearying Sun,	Votes to get, as yet unwon,
And the waxing Moon, and stars that	Points to taxed Food and Rates that
Crown the blue vault every one;	Come in-dropping one by one:
Pleiads, Hyads, strong Orion,	Poor Rates, Plice Rates—local Imposts
Arctos, hight to boot the Wain.	Yearly gathering size amain.
He upon Orion waiting,	While upon householders waiting
Only he of all the train	All the Rate-collector's train,
Shunning still the baths of Ocean,	At the haughty Vestry,s bidding
Wheels and wheels his round again.	Wheels and wheels its round again.
There he carved two goodly cities,	Then he drew three goodly pictures
Thick with swarms of speaking men.	Full of charms to needy men.
Weddings were in one, and banquets,	Liberated breakfast tables,
Torches blazing overhead,	Tea and sugar free as bread,
Nuptial hymns, and from their chambers	Incomes freed, and tax surveyors
Brides about the city led.	With their occupations fled;
Here to pipe and harm resounding	While o'er pipe and pot rejoicing,
Young men wildly whirling danced;	Householders loss harshly dunned,
While the matrony women, each one standing	Sit and praise the rate reliever,
By their porches, gaze entranced,	The Consolidated Fund.
* * * *	* * * *
There a Dance the mighty Master	Such a Dance the mighty Master
In the broidered metal wrought,	Leads his rival round about,
Such to rich-haired Ariadné	That the long-haired Disraeli
Daidalos in Knossos brought,	Has to trot Malacca out,
Spacious Knossos. Youths and maidens,	For Malacca. Meanwhile maidens,
Maidens grown of age to wed,	Maidens past the age to wed,
Hand on wrist, each one with other,	Hand-in-hand besiege the Franchise,
Through the mazes lightly sped.	Or demand Disease's spread.
These are robed in rarest muslin	Twenty-fifth Clause Nonconformists
Those fine-woven tunics wear;	Their fine-woven scruples air,
Soft with glaze of oil, and glistening,	Loud Alliance agitators
These are crowned with garlands fair,	By Sir Wilfrid's "ticket" swear,
Those their golden poniards, hanging	Home Rule, Home Rule, Land and Labour!
From their belts of silver, bear.	What a Babel every where!
Now with trained feet car'ering	Now from trained tongues escaping
All the troop in circle flies,	Through the air the glib pledge flies.
Like the potter's wheel and gearing,	Like the copper of the sweeper,
Which for speed he sits and tries,	Which for luck he sits and "skies,"
Now each rank in backward movement	Shibboleths of every "movement"
On the rank behind them fall.	Must be uttered at a call.
Charmed with those bewitching doings,	Charmed with those instructive doings,
Throngs a gazing crowd. Mid all	Shrongs a gaping crowd. Mid all.
Harps and sings the sacred minstrel;	Sits and laughs the licensed vi t'le r;
Ever, as his notes begin,	Ever as the votes begin,
Tumblers twain are wildly whirling	Tumblers full are wildly emptied
Round the open ring within.	Round the open bar within.
Ocean's might, resistless River,	Gladstone's bait, the reckless Giver,
Last of all, his labour sealed,	To the lowest votes must reach,
Rolling round the outmost border	And he knew it when he threw it
Of the deftly fashioned Shield.	In his deftly fashioned Speech!

APHASIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SPECTATOR."

Sir,—Though the wish of your correspondent who signs himself "Semipaganus" for further information respecting the various ways in which that curious affection, aphasia, manifests itself, will probably bring a greater number of letters than you can insert, yet, as my experiences have been different to any of those recently given in the *Spectator*, or in an interesting article on the subject some two or three years ago, I will give them to you in as few words as I can. I was ill, and had some fever, but it was not at all high; my mind was perfectly clear. When the medical man came I opened my lips to detail my symptoms, without a misgiving respecting my power to do so intelligibly; but instead of this, to my great annoyance, heard them relate a story about a sailor-boy climbing a mast. The strangest part of this experience was that while I had clearly laid out in my mind what I wished to say, I was not conscious of any thoughts corresponding to the words I spoke, nor could I then or afterwards recall any story that I had read, or fancied that I had read, which could account for the words uttered. I felt as though some will, apart from my own, for the time possessed the power over my organs of speech. On two or three other occasions during that illness I had similar experiences, but less strongly marked, a word or two only in a sentence being different to those I intended to utter. Some years after I was in tolerable, but not strong health, when my sight failed me in a somewhat similar way. Being at the time overdone, I had by a considerable effort written a letter on a subject requiring some thought. Being desirous to make myself clear, I had previously chosen some of the terms to be used, and having finished it, proceeded to read it over to ascertain whether I had succeeded in doing so, when, to my great surprise, I found, as I thought, quite different expressions to those which I had intended to use, the difference being the most marked in those sentences which had I framed with the greatest care. In some alarm respecting my my sanity, I put the letter away, and when, latter in the day, I took it out again, found that it was worded exactly according to my original intention.—I am, Sir, &c.,

B. E. M.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Extreme solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinion, vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and 16 asin tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mil Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE SOUTH-SCOTCH DIALECT.

According to Prince Louis Lucien, our dialects still divided into three great branches,—Northern (with two groups, North and South), Western, and Central,—which subdivide into ten dialects, and these into twenty-six sub-dialects. Of these twenty six sub-dialects, ten are found in Scotland, and it is with the tenth, representing the fourth main dialect of the Northern group that Mr. James A. H. Murray deals. Its dwelling-place is the dales of the Teviot, the Esk, and the Annan, the Ettrick and the Yarrow, or in other words, the Border Counties, extending from the Tweed to the Solway, and from the Cheviots to the Locher Moss; and its special importance to students of our language historically is, that it is the "least changed representative of the ancient tongue of Caedmon, Cuthbert and Beda, and the Northern writers of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries."

This Introduction is by far the most generally interesting part of the work; for in it the author has completely exploded the absurd notion of some of his perfervid countrymen who, miscalling their ignorance patriotism, have insisted that early Scotch authors wrote Scotch, and not English; secondly, he has for the first time pointed out the three periods, with their characteristics, in the development of the South-Scotch dialect,—(1), the *Early*, ending about 1475 A.D., which was simply Northern English; (2), the *Middle*, closing with the Union of England and Scotland, and the dropping of Scotch as a literary language; (3), the *Modern*, when the dialect was used only by the common people, and in ballad and lyric poetry. Thirdly, Mr. Murray has shown how the three chief dialects—North-Eastern, Central, and Southern—into which he divides the smaller non-Gaelic half of Scotland, and which he has settled solely by "internal characteristics of pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary, correspond with great political and ethnical divisions made known to us by history."

The first point, that the language spoken in the Lowlands was simply English, that of the Anglian territory of Northan-hymbraland, Mr. Murray makes clear by a series of parallel extracts from documents from the tenth to the end of the fifteenth century—though with the sad gap for nearly 300 years before the thirteenth century, for which only fragmentary records exist—and by the words of all the great Scotch writers themselves: Andro of Wyntoun, who says he turns his cronykil "off Latyne, intyll *Ynglys* sawe;" Barbour, who translates a bit of Latin "in *Ynglis* toung," his own verse; Harry the Ministrel, who says of Longueville that he was "Lik to the Scottis, sauf of his tong, for *Inglise* had he nane;" Dunbar, who calls Chaucer "in oure Tong ane Flouir imperiall," and says to him, "Was there noucht of *our Inglisch* al the Lycht;" Lyndsay, who speaks of "*our* Inglis" and "*Inglisch toung*." As Mr. Murray well says:—

"Down to the end of the fifteenth century there was no idea of calling the tongue of the Lowlands *Scotch*: whenever the 'Scottish language' was spoken of, what was meant was the Gaelic or Erse, the tongue of the original Scots, who gave their name to the country. The tongue of the Lowlanders was 'Inglis,' not only as being the tongue of the Angles of Lothian and Tweeddale, and as having been introduced beyond the Forth by Anglo-Saxon settlers, but English, as being the spoken tongue of the Northern subjects of the King of England, those with whom the subjects of the King of Scotland came most immediately in contact."

The fact is, that the language-bottle called Scotch, contains no mixture, but five-eighths of Irish oil (Gaelic) floating on three-eighths of provincial English water. It was from Ireland that the Scots and the name Scotland came; from the North of England that the so-called Scotch language or dialect came. But about the middle of the sixteenth century native writers, from political or patriotic motives, began to cease calling their language by its old name, "Inglis," and christened it *Scottis* or *Scots*, which term had, down to 1400, meant the Gaelic of the original Scots, so that Northward was known to the Lowlanders as *Yrische* or *Erische*. There was some justification for this change from "Inglis" to "Scottis," as in the course of centuries certain changes had worked themselves out between the English Northumbrian and the South Scotch forms of speech. These changes were due to (1) Keltic influences on the forms of words; (2), to the strong French alliance, which penetrated the whole national life, and even the language, to such an extent as to have caused the adoption—as Mr. Murray shows—of the articles *ane* before a consonant (*ane kyng = un roi*) in Middle Scotch, instead of the older *a*, as in Early English; (3), the enormous importation of classical words. But this quasi-independent Middle life of the Scotch dialect was of short duration. The Reformation brought the language back nearer to its English parent. The English Bible was for the first forty years of the Reformed period the only one accessible to Scotchmen; English Reformers were their teachers and allies. Soon came the Union of the Crowns in James I.; and Scotch, as a literary language, ceased to exist. In its Modern or third period it has been confined to the talk of common folk, and used, when largely diluted with English, for those poems and ballads, like "Scots wha hae," &c., called Scotch, with which Burns and his followers have delighted the word.—*Spectator.*

CHEAP IMMORTALITY.

An enterprising publishing Company, of which, however, we never heard before, has just hit upon a curious expedient for pushing its business. It has projected a series of works in which the great men of the present generation are to be immortalized at, we presume, a moderate charge; and some of the propectuses of this scheme are now before us. One appears to be addressed to the country gentleman, who is requested to send "sketches of his life and country seat, also photograph negatives from which to engrave portraits on steel." Intending subscribers are assured that the engravings and autotypes for the work will be executed by the best artists. "The sketches may contain from one thousand five hundred words and upwards, and will be written by"—here follow certain names which we forbear to publish—"and other eminent authors." The writer of the circular then goes on to point out the advantages of securing a niche in this mos. accommodating temple of fame. "The advantages of such publication are that you obtain portrait almost as valuable as an oil painting." Morever "the work can be made of great use as a family record to be handed down for many generations." "In some cases such publication may prove of advantage to one *financially, professionally*, or *politically*"—the italics are in the original. It is left to the imagination to suggest how a portrait and a biographical sketch are to be of advantage in these various ways; and in these days of universal advertising there is perhaps a chance of raising money or even of getting into Parliament on the strength of a testimonial of this kind. It is added that "the negative of yourself and country seat should not be albumenized, and should be about the size of an ordinary steel engraving, or cabinet size." The person to whom the circular is addressed is also requested to send "a full description of his country seat, describing the style of architecture, the grounds, objects of historical intrest," &c. It appears from another prospectus that one volume of the new publication will contain sketches of "Eminent Brokers," and we suppose that other volumes will be similarly devoted to the illustration of eminent men in other lines of business. The circular to the eminent broker is to the same effect as that to the country gentleman. He is reminded that, if he does not care about the good opinion of posterity, he may at least do himself a good turn "financially, professionally, or politically," by getting himself commemorated among the distinguished persons of the age; and he is requested to send a full description of his country seat. Broker is rather a large word in the city, and includes a great variety of very different avocations; but here it is probably confined to members of the Stock Exchange.

We have not had an opportunity of seeing any of the prospect use which have been circulated among eminent soar-boilers, sugar-bakers, blacking manufacturers, drysalters, wholesale slop-dealers, and other commercial classes to whom we suppose an appeal has also been made; but no doubt they are all framed on the same model. The general idea of the project, it will be seen, is to form a record of men who are, or who choose to pay for being called, eminent in various trades and professions. It would appear that no conditions are laid down in regard to what constitutes eminence, and that anybody who is willing to send his photograph and a sketch of his life to the publishing Company, together, we suppose, with a subscription, will at once be accepted as eminent in any line he chooses to select. Nothing, indeed, is said in the prospectus about a subscription; but it may be assumed that when the obliging Company and the gentlemen who wish to be set before the world as eminent come to particulars, something will probably be said about the terms on which the favour will be conferred. We have, of course, no means of knowing how far the "eminent authors" who are said to have taken charge of the literary part of the enterprise have really given any authority for this use of their names; but we may remark that in any case their eminence indicates a somewhat low standard of comparison On the other hand, however, eminent literary men are perhaps scarcely required for the sort of work which has to be done. The gentlemen who wish to be immortalized will send in sketches of their own lives, and the eminent author will have only to keep an eye on the grammar and spelling, and to throw in a few flourishes of style. It is possible that this form of advertising may prove attractive, and that the ingenious projectors may obtain a profitable list of subscribers. As society becomes more democratic, the passion for notoriety in any form, or at any cost, may be expected to grow more rabid; and there are probably vast numbers of obscure persons in all ranks of life who would gladly welcome an inexpensive opportunity of getting themselves distinguished from the rest of the ruck of nobodies among whom they fret and jostle. A man who has his portrait in the gallery of eminent brokers, or soap-boilers, or country gentlemen, will be entitled to consider himself as so far elevated above the dead level of his class. It may be only a sheet of paper under his feet; but at least he is so much the taller in comparison with others. It does not require a very subtle knowledge of human nature to understand the insidious provocation of a proposal to exhibit a man's picture. Wise men, proof against almost every other temptation to their vanity, have succumbed to this one. In the Royal Academy in May we see the mania as its height. A portrait-painter who becomes a member of the Academy has his fortune made in advance; for, though he may be a very bad painter, a stick at drawing, blind to colour, and incapable of understanding either anatomy or expression, he has the right to send so many pictures into the Exhibition every year, which the Academy has no option of refusing, and which must be hung in a good place, whatever their artistic atrocity. It is not so much a portrait as an advertisement that is wanted, and an R. A. can make sure of a place for his advertisement beforehand, whereas a better painter might have his pictures rejected. The photographers and caricaturists also minister to this passion; and a man must indeed be insignificant not to be known to all the world in the shop-windows of London. No sooner does a name appear two days running in the *Times* than a *carte* to match turns up in Regent Street. Luie suffered for his popularity in this way, as it led to his identification as a convict; but there are perhaps many persons to whom it is an agreeable or profitable advertisement. Not long ago there was some talk of a great historical picture of of the Court of Queen's Bench during the Tichborne trial, in which everybody in any way connected with it was to be commemorated; and perhaps the canvas is now being covered. The next thing will be to find people paying handsomely to get themselves put in effigy into a wax-work show. It must be admitted that the publication of which we have been speaking is a very cheap and simple way of getting oneself handed down to posterity; but there is perhaps some danger that posterity may not be disposed to take any notice of what is handed down to it, and in that case the object of the investment would of course be defeated. It is no use going to the expense of having one's picture taken in fine style, with a flattering biography attached, for the benefit of people who will not look at it. On the whole, it is probable that a certificate of eminence of this kind is more likely to have an effect, if is has any effect at all, on one's contemporaries than on one's descendants. There is a tendency to receive anything which appears in print with superstitious deference; and there is no reason to doubt that a man might, by incessant advertising, pursuade people to think him eminent, just as other men, by the same means, propagate the delusion that their beer or cocoa, or whatever they sell, is the very best under the sun. At the present moment the mere repetition of names in huge letters on the walls is in a great degree determining the issue of the elections. If Jones has more bills and larger bills, and more startling letters than Robinson, Jones is very likely to get in; and the fate of the country will depend on the result of this typographical rivalry.

The most amusing part of this publication, if ever it is published, will probably be the pictures and descriptions of the country seats of the eminent persons who are to be handed down for the admiration of generation yet unborn. It will be interesting to compare or contrast the man and his dwelling-place. Cards bearing, instead of a name and address, a picture of a house, were one of the freaks of fashion in Paris during the Second Empire. It was thus suggested that it was of more importance to know what sort of a house a lady or gentlemen lived in, than the name under which he or she chose to be known; and, considering the very peculiar composition of French society at the time, the notion was probably justified. A house is not a bad indication of a man's tastes and circumstances. One can conjecture from its size and appointments in what style the occupier lives, and whether he has room for many friends and the means of entertaining them handsomely. Of course it is very far from being an infallible guide, inasmuch as a man may borrow a house, or may own one without being able to keep it up properly; still it is not so easy to show a decent house as a good coat or a promising collection how amusing to observe in the forthcoming the eminence of the far the country seats correspond to the eminence of the persons who are supposed to inhabit them. A man's portrait, a picture of his house, and his biography, composed by himself and re-written by "eminent authors," in the richest style of ornamental English, are materials for forming a very fair idea of his character. The portrait is a check on the biography, and the house may explain the portrait. A work which is to contain a detailed account of all the eminent persons in the country in every walk of life, with full particulars of their houses, including "the style of architecture, grounds, and objects of historical interest," will present a sort of camera view of the whole kingdom. The only difficulty is that it will be carried out on such a scale that the general result will be rather confusing; and the subscribers will probably find that, in seeking eminence, they have only mixed themselves up more hopelessly than ever with the great multitude of undistinguished and undistinguishable nobodies. The struggle against insignificance has certainly a pathetic side.—*Spectator*, Jan. 31.

NOTICES.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

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